

of exchange?—By bills drawn from Calcutta deducting the twelve months' interest in the rate, is 2s. 1½d.

The difference, therefore, in favour of the remittance in goods, appears to be 1d. the rupee?—Ex. City.

"Can you state what advantage the Company has derived since the commencement of the charter, from remitting in goods rather than in merchants' bills?—£800,660.

"Can you distinguish the portion of the remittance from India through China which has been remitted in bills upon India, from the portion obtained by proceeds of goods sent to Canton?—The amount remitted to Canton by bills on India has been £5,099,767; the proceeds of goods from India to China has been £4,538,743.

"Can you state the average out-turn of the rupee remitted from India through China?—The rate of remittance per Sicca rupee through China without interest included in that rate, has been 3s. 7½d.

"Will you state the out-turn of the rupee remitted from India through China, in the last year of which you have the account?—3s. 4½d.

"Will you state the out-turn of the rupee remitted direct from India according to the last account?—It is 1s. 9½d.; that is merchants'.

"For that rupee producing 1s. 9½d.; in merchants', the Company have remitted 2s. 3d., have they not?—Nearly 2s. 3½d.

The advantage which the Company has derived from remitting in goods rather than in merchants' bills since the commencement of the Charter, is only £800,660. This, divided among the given number of years, will leave an annual gain of five or six lakhs of rupees, and if with this is compared the cost of the commercial establishment, and the discouragement to general industry, which the commercial character of the governing power creates, every one will perceive that India loses far more than she gains by the present mode of effecting the remittances on territorial account.

Mr. Henry Wood, late Accountant General of Bengal, was the next witness called, but he was so full of some report that he, written that the Committee could get nothing out of him in reply to their questions but references to it. "I beg to refer to the report," every detail is given in my report. "I refer to my last report" are the successive answers to questions that were asked him; and to relieve themselves apparently from this monotony, the Committee directed him to withdraw. Surely, Mr. Wood might have known that if his report contained any fact so important to a honourable master as is known, he could not have adopted a better mode of gaining publicity than by publishing it in his evidence.

Mr. John Walder Sherer was next examined. Mr. Wood's predecessor in office. No new information was elicited from this witness, unless what is contained in the following answer:

"Did it appear to you that the judicial establishment was adequate to all the purposes that were required?—I heard no complaints to the contrary. I have not a personal knowledge of that."

Mr. Sherer heard no complaints of the inadequacy of the judicial establishment. He must have been deaf then. There are some who can't hear, and others who won't hear. Mr. Sherer is not acquainted with the distinction between moral and natural inability, and he knows that the former as thoroughly disqualifies for the performance of any given act as the latter. This is a sample of the value that is due to the mere assertions of some Company's servants and a proof of the extent of information they possess beyond the routine of official duty.

We have another illustration of this in Mr. Swinton's evidence, the next witness called. To some half-dozen questions his answers are, "It never came before me officially." Officially I don't know, until at last, the Committee were obliged to inform the witness that it was wished he should give the best information in his power without regard to the question whether it came within his knowledge officially. Mr. Swinton's examination principally embraces the three subjects of the Opium Monopoly, the Salt Monopoly, and the Transit Duties. The recent relinquishment of the Opium Monopoly in Malwa is ascribed by the Committee to discontent on the part of the Ryots, and disinclination on the part of the prince to the continuance of the treaties. From the questions which are proposed respecting the Transit Duties, we think it probable that it is contemplated to discontinue them altogether, and to compensate the revenue by an addition to the sea custom duties; and this is conformable with information that has reached us from other quarters.

Mr. John Pascal Larkins, the next witness examined was principally questioned respecting the Opium Monopoly and the manufacture of Silk. We quote only the following two answers which show how consistent the Company is in making the administration of justice subservient to the maintenance of its monopolies and with what a sparing hand it rewards the industry of the Opium Ryots, whose labour yields so important an addition to the revenue of the country:—

"Was it considered a favour, to a person to grow the opium?—That he had some advantages. The opium is to be taken away from him."

irregularities by the courts of judicature till the opium season of growth and manufacture was over, after that they were liable.

"Independently of this was a pecuniary profit given to the grower on the growth of opium?—I cannot say that the profit was great it was considerable wages to the grower; a remunerating price."—India Gazette, Sept. 1.

MADRAS.

The Ship Lady Kennaway, Captain Moncrief, from London the 29th of May, and Portsmouth the 3d of June, anchored in the Roads early yesterday morning.

Passengers.—Mrs. M. Warren, Mrs. F. Champion, Mrs. T. Corner, Misses Hughes and Fameriz; Lieutenant Colonel Brock, Captains C. Warren, and W. H. Champion, Lieutenant D. L. Facet; Ensigns J. Horner, T. A. Harriot, and C. B. Danbony, 55th Foot; Ensign W. A. Poppleton; Master, Champion; 2. Serjeants, 8 Corporals, 3 Drummers, 141 Privates, 20 Women and 32 Children of H. M. 63d Regiment.

The Lady Kennaway, spoke the Lady East and Susan, about the Line on the other side of Cape, but did not touch at that Port.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 28th, Bark "Jedre" Larre, Capt. C. Langlois, from the Mauritius 27th August, and Pondichery 23d September.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 24th, Ship Cornwall, Captain W. Bell, for Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

On London... at 6 months sight... 109 per 100

On Bengal... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Madras... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Calcutta... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Rangoon... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Singapore... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Penang... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Malacca... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Sumatra... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Java... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Celebes... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Siam... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Annam... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Cochinchina... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Cambodia... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Laos... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Yunnan... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Szechuan... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Kweichow... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Hunan... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Hubei... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Anhwei... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Shensi... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Shaanxi... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Gansu... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Ningxia... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Qinghai... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Tibet... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Mongolia... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Korea... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Japan... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Formosa... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Luzon... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Mindanao... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Celebes... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Java... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Sumatra... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Malacca... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Penang... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Singapore... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Rangoon... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Calcutta... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Madras... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Bengal... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On London... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Paris... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Lyons... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Marseilles... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Genoa... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Venice... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Constantinople... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Smyrna... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Salonica... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Thessalonica... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Macedonia... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

On Bulgaria... at 30 days sight... 102½ per 100

most important, as announcing the opinions entertained by the Greek Senate as to the provisions of the Protocol, and their spirit and tendency is not for a moment to be mistaken or their consequences disregarded. The President expressly states; that the communication of the Protocol was received by the Senate in momentary silence—that after deliberate consultation the Senate declared to him they had not power to accept the Act of the 31 of Feb.; and that even if they had received that power from the nation they could not have exercised it without failing in their duty towards their brethren. That they will never consent to the President's being charged in the name and on the behalf of the nation with the execution of the Protocol. That the Allied Power may accomplish their decisions, but that they will remain strangers to them; and that if aid is given for their execution in the Province, no one will obey them.

In another Dispatch, dated the 22d April, anterior to his answer to the Residents of the 16th April, to which the Plenipotentiaries allude as dissipating their fears the President says, that the Senate at length approves of his answer to the Residents, and is occupied with an Address and a Memorial, which is to convey, according to his previous communications, their reasons for refusing to comply with the arrangements entered into by the Allies. This dispatch, so far from dissipating the apprehensions excited by the former announcement, completely confirms them; for the President again refers to the observations which are connected with his official answer to the Residents, and the whole clearly proves to the undersigned, in the real and unbiased opinion of the Greek Senate and people is firmly and irrevocably hostile to the decisions of the Allied Powers. The documents referred to are annexed to the present note, and marked A B C. The undersigned does not conceive it consistent with his character and feeling to submit to be thus forced on an unwilling people, and to be connected in their minds with a diminished territory—the abandonment of their brethren in arms, and the evacuation of their lands and houses from which hitherto the Turks have never expelled them but by a temporary concession—these results the undersigned always apprehended. In his communication with the First Lord of the Treasury of the 9th of February, he protested against going out to govern the Greeks, in pursuance of a Treaty which might lead to the bloodshed and murder of their brethren. He objected to the new boundaries as weak and insecure, in a military point of view, and claimed for the Greeks the right of opposing his nomination.

The undersigned must here observe that at no period of these negotiations have any steps been taken towards the drawing up of a Treaty of which the Protocol was never considered by him but as the basis, and to the importance of which he drew the Duke of Wellington's attention in the same note. If this Treaty has been delayed, it has been delayed by no fault of the undersigned. He never concealed from the Plenipotentiaries, that however he might be willing to make great sacrifices for the advantage of Greece, they had no right to expect that he would ever go to that country without that security for himself and the Greeks which could alone be found in the provisions of a solemn and ratified Treaty. Again, in his Memorandum of the 8th of March, he expressed himself in equally decisive terms, asserting that it would be necessary to conquer the ceded provinces from the Greeks in order to give them to the Turks, and that the new Sovereign could not begin his reign by measures of policy in order to make the Greeks abandon their own homes.

If the Greek Senate had either expressed no opinion at all, or at least in such language as might admit the reasonable hope of their acquiescence in these measures, the undersigned might have, however unwillingly, consented to become the instrument of carrying the decisions of the Allied Powers into execution, and have endeavoured, as much as possible, to alleviate their rigours, and obviate their tendency. But their language is as uncompromising as their feelings are natural.

The undersigned is thus placed in this painful position in consequence of his nomination being, by the same act, connected with their compulsory measures. His first act as a Sovereign will have to be either to compel his own subjects by force of foreign arms to submit to the reason of their estates and properties to their enemies, or to join with them in resisting or evading a part of that very Treaty which places him on the Throne of Greece.

That one or the other alternative will be forced upon him is certain, because the country between the two lines—Acanthia and part of Etoia, which is now to be given up to the Turks—is, together with all fortresses, in the peaceable possession of the Greeks. It is the country from which the Greeks can best supply themselves with timber for building ships—it is the point which has furnished the best soldiers during the war. The Chief Military Leaders of the Greeks have been of Aganiaman or Etoia families. Subsequently to the arrival in Greece of the Protocol of the 22d of March, 1827, and the publication of the agent of the Turks to the excluded frontier in the Treaty of Adrianople, all the families which had survived the war returned and commenced rebuilding their houses and towns, and cultivating their lands. These people, who had suffered again to the Turkish yoke with assistance, and other will not—can, and upon them, to

In those circumstances, the duty which the undersigned has to perform towards Greece is clear and straight-forward. Throughout the whole of their transactions he has only contemplated the interests of that country, and has uniformly protested both in his written communications and his personal interviews with the Ministers of England, and the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts, against the Greeks being forced into arrangements, considerable by them as contrary to their wishes, and destructive of those rights which, as the President justly observes, their great sacrifices give them a right to insist upon.

When the undersigned contemplated the high distinction of becoming Sovereign of Greece, it was with the hope of being acknowledged freely and unanimously by the Greek nation, and welcomed by them as the friend through whose means their long and heroic struggles were to be repaid, by the security of their territories, and the establishment of their independence on a permanent and honourable basis.

It is with the deepest regret that the undersigned sees these hopes annihilated, and is forced to declare that the arrangement of the Allied Powers, and the opposition of the Greeks, deprive him of the power of effecting the great and glorious object; and would impose on him an office of a Delegate of the Three Allied Courts, appointed by them to hold Greece in subjection by the force of their arms. Such a measure would be as repugnant to his feelings and injurious to his character, as it is in direct opposition to the feelings of the Treaty of the 6th of July, in which the three Powers are associated for the purpose of obtaining the pacification of the East.

The undersigned, therefore, formally resigns into the hands of the Plenipotentiaries, a trust which circumstances no longer permit him to exonerate with him as to himself, benefit to Greece, or advantage to the general interests of Europe.

He begs the Plenipotentiaries to accept, &c.
LEOPOLD PRINCE DE SAXE.
Courier, May 20.

THE TEA TRADE—DEMURRAGE.

The monopoly of the East India Company will be found the less defensible the more it is investigated. Disputations from principle are sometimes compensated for in practice by modifying circumstances, but the Charter of the Company is generally unchangeable in its origin and in its issues. The inherent vice of the system infects every part of it, and is seen and felt as much in the least as in the most important of its details. We have repeatedly spoken of it in the press—we now point attention to a single particular.

We need not enter into a history of the present disputes between the Company's local agents and the Chinese authorities. We have no data on which to form an opinion, that are not supplied by the Company themselves. We have not the slightest hesitation in attributing its origin and continuance to the Council at Macao. The ignorance of commercial principle that their conduct has all along displayed, is quite sufficient to induce us to come to this conclusion. But were it not so, were all the blame, there they seek to impute it, on the side of the Chinese, the injury sustained by the community here would be the same.

There are at present, in Canton river twenty ships; one of these it is said, will be allowed to come home—the private wants of the factory probably require her release. We willingly give the Company credit for this five per cent. discount on their bill. The remaining nineteen are detained, and will be detained for the year, at an expense, for demurrage, of 30½ per diem each. This is however but a small part of the evil. By the act of 1783—the Commutation Act, falsely so called—the Company put in their teas at ten per cent. over the cost price, be it observed, including every charge, right or wrong, necessary or unnecessary. We need tell our readers that every sixpence added to the price of tea adds a shilling to the price paid by the wholesale dealer; and reckoning his profits and those of the retailer at 25 per cent. (we understate them, but we care not)—our case will admit of it), every shilling paid by him imposes a tax of 1s. 3d. on the consumer. Attending to these facts, let us see what amount the people of England must be taxed next year, not by the common operation of the monopoly, but by one incidentally consequence of it—the detention of the Chinese fleet at Canton till the Chinese authorities and the Company's worthy factors think fit to arrange their squabbles.

Demurrage of 19 ships for 365 days, at 30½ per diem..... £208,050 0
Add 10 per cent. allowed profit.... 20,805 0
228,855 0

* It is one of the principles of these worthies, that tea, whether the crop be good or bad, whether the market be well supplied or ill, shall never alter in price. Yet these people babble, about the difficulty of transacting business with the Chinese! The only wonder is, that the Chinese have tolerated so long persons who persist in transacting business as the Company do.

When Mr. Pitt in 1784, reduced the tea duty from 116 per cent. to 12 per cent. in order to crush the smugglers he imposed the assessed taxes by way of compensation. Succeeding Chancellors raised the tea duty to 100 per cent. and left the tax for which it had been commuted undiminished.

228,855 0
Government-duty, 100 per cent. 228,855 0
457,740 0
Wholesale and retail profit, 25
per cent. 114,427, 0

Total... £572,137 10
So that next year the tea-drinkers of England must pay for this one item of demerage very nearly six hundred thousand pounds!—that is, for this one act, call it of caprice or folly, we shall pay a sum equal to a perpetual annuity of thirty thousand pounds! And for what?—because the agents of the East India Company wish to make certain alterations in the constitution of the Cohong, which may or may not add some thousand or two per annum to the duties on the Company's exports!

We might to the above absolute loss add that which will of necessity be suffered by those who have furnished the detained ships with stores, or who have supplied merchandise for the private trade to their captains and officers, and who cannot receive a farthing of payment until the vessels return; but we do not wish to complicate the simple and convincing statement we have given, by mixing up with the details of individual injury—
Spectator, May 15.

THE FUNDS.

[CITY, SATURDAY.]

Speculation has been very inactive at the Stock Market during the week, and the variation in the prices more limited than usual, notwithstanding the increased importance which is attached to the news from France, and the general admission that the expedition against Algiers is intended for some ulterior purpose, to the prejudice of the interests of this country. The state of the transactions in the Money Market at Paris, rather strengthening this idea; for there, it would appear, the Public Securities have fallen at least 1 per cent., while here Consols for Account only, received from 92½ to 92½, and yesterday afternoon, closed at 92½, without any indication of alarm on the part of the Bulls, many of whom repose with entire confidence on the power and influence of the leading operator to maintain the value of Stocks. It should, however, be remembered that these calms are not unfrequently succeeded by a storm, and that a convulsion occurs when least expected. The shutting of Consols was attended with no novelty, money continuing extremely abundant both in and out of the Stock Market; in the latter it is worth scarcely anything for short periods, and Bankers discount first-rate acceptances so low as 3 and 3½ per cent. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds, however, in the face of this superabundance of capital, have sustained some depression—the former to 77½ premium, and the latter from 81½ to 79½ premium; but we do not view this circumstance as any prelude to a want of money in the City and India Stock, in demand a day or two since at 243, sank on Thursday to and left off yesterday at 240. While the Chinese trade is interrupted, it is not likely to rally to its former price.

The Stock Market was but thinly attended to-day, and the business done was on a very limited scale. The prices are, however, heavier, and the disposition to sell was increased by the alarming reports circulated respecting the state of the King's health. Consols for Account opened at 92½, and soon afterwards fell 92½, at which they remained for some hours. Some anxiety was manifested to learn the contents of the Bulletin. Notwithstanding the unfavourable tenor of the official document just alluded to, no further decline occurred in the price, and Consols for Account closed at 92½ buyers. In the private bargains there were some purchases made, but the price did not reach 92½.

In Money Stock little was done to-day. The 3½ per cent. Reduced fell from 99½ to 99½; the 4 per cent. of 1826 are not higher than 101½. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds are steady, the former at 78½, and the latter at 115½ premium. Bank Stock closed at 216½.

The following were the prices at which the Commissioners purchased stock during the week.

Thursday, 3½ per Cents 99½	Thursday, 3½ per Cents 99½
Wednesday, 3½ per Cents 100	Ditto Red. 99½
Ditto Red. 99½	Consols, 92½
Consols, 99½	Ditto Red. 99½
Ditto Red. 99½	Ditto Red. 99½
Ditto Red. 99½	Ditto Red. 99½
Ditto Red. 99½	Ditto Red. 99½
Ditto Red. 99½	Ditto Red. 99½
Ditto Red. 99½	Ditto Red. 99½
Ditto Red. 99½	Ditto Red. 99½

The Paris correspondent of *The Morning Chronicle* gives the following account of the Duke of Orleans' entertainment:—"The Duke of Orleans gave at his Palace, a fete to the King of Naples and his consort. The Royal Family of France attended; the King forgot for a while the etiquette of the Court, and was present at this magnificent banquet.

The gardens were illuminated, the evening was fine, thousands and tens of thousands were there—and all Paris went, from curiosity, to look at the gay scene, and to behold how Paris and the Nobility amused themselves. On however, the people

found a Royal Guard, soldiers and gentlemen, and their faces immediately became the indexes of their feelings. The Duke of Orleans is a Liberal. His family are Liberals. The fete was, therefore, popular, but the soldiers were not, and the presence of a military force at a festive scene irritated the young and ardent spirits of the rising generation, and even made the old look grave and dissatisfied. The general stir, however, during the early part of the evening, very properly, did not obtrude themselves on public attention, and there was as much of gaiety as there could be under existing circumstances. At length, however, an officer, more distinguished for his valour or his indiscretion than for his prudence, attempted to arrest a young man for some trifling act of impropriety. This was the signal for uproar! The train was laid, and it only required a spark to produce ignition. The gendarmes were instantly attacked by the populace, their muskets and swords taken from them and thrown in the air; they were trampled on and stepped on their clothes; they were thrown about in confusion; a bonfire was made, in which the muskets which had been seized were burnt. A statue was nearly overturned, and was seriously damaged; and from midnight to between one and two in the morning there was a sad scene of fury, desolation, and vengeance. The persons who created this tumult were principally young men, well dressed, and amounting to perhaps a thousand in number. They seemed prepared for a revolution, and at that moment, with a leader at their head, they would have rushed to the palace, and demanded the dismissal of Ministers and the religious observance of the charter. I was an eye-witness to some of these scenes. I noticed the furious look, the indignant and enraged demeanour of these young men—this specimen of the rising generation; I heard their exclamations—and their yells or cries I shall not yet quite forget. "Why, Orleans, do you give such a fete, and have soldiers here?" demanded a young man close to the gallery, as the Duke of Chartres was passing. "I counsel you, Orleans, not to give such a fete as this," exclaimed another, as the Dauphine was walking along the gallery, and observing the crowd. "Down with the soldiers!" "Down with the gendarmes!" "Down with the Ministry!" were cries which proceeded from hundreds of voices at the same moment. The Dauphine looked down from the gallery on the garden with ineffable contempt, and the people called out, "Down with the Royal Family." Again—and yet again—the gendarmes attempted to master the mob; but it was useless: At length the Royal Guard advanced in military array upon the people, and suppressed, by force and by arrests, the further progress of this affray.

BENFORD CONSERVATORIES.—The terrace at Covent-garden-market, fronting Great Russell-street, has been taken by Messrs. Co-mack, Son, and Sinclair, the nurserymen, of New Cross, who have erected two spacious conservatories, which were yesterday opened with a fine collection of native and exotic plants in bloom. The conservatories are admirably constructed; the frame work and stands are of iron, and the glazing is particularly neat. The show of plants is beautiful; it includes many specimens of those indigenous species which flower at this season, and some foreign productions in fine condition, among the latter we observed the fine red flower of the *cactus speciosissimus*. This terrace is likely to become an attractive lounge, and the collection of plants, which is to be kept regularly furnished from the country, will prove a great acquisition to the market.

ASCOOT RACES commenced on Tuesday. Orders have been given to suspend the erection of the temporary stables near the Royal Stand, for the accommodation of the King's horses.

It is announced that the celebrated bronze elephant, which was originally intended to have been placed on the site of the Bastille, is now to be erected on a pedestal of stone in an open space of the Champs Elysees. The ground is granted to the architect for 80 years, on condition of the elephant then becoming the property of the City. It is intended to fit up the inside of the elephant as a saloon, and to erect staircases in the legs for visitors to ascend to the castle on the top, which will be at the height of about one hundred feet from the ground. In order for to repay the architect, the visitors will be charged one franc each on entrance. —*Englishman, June 6.*

ANNALS OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

By the Author of *Cyril Thornton*.

(Continued from the Gazette of the 29th Sept.)

Let us now turn to the first campaign of the British army in Portugal, 1808, for some specimens of this admirable work. We must take for granted in our readers, a general acquaintance with the situation of the French army for some time previous to the opening of the campaign. On the 14th of August, first blood was shed at a village called Briles; and on the 17th, the French General Delaborde, whose object it was to retard the advance of the English army, in order to gain time for a junction with Loison, occupied a position in the front of Rolica. Sir Arthur Wellesley, having formed his army into three columns, advanced to the attack. The right consisted of 1200 Portuguese infantry, and 50 Portuguese cavalry, intended to turn the left flank

of Delaborde's position, and penetrate into the mountains in the rear. The left, consisting of Major-General Fergusson's and Brigadier-General Bower's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, and about forty cavalry, British and Portuguese, was destined, under command of General Fergusson, to ascend the hill of Obidos, in order to turn the posts which the enemy still held on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his position at Rolica. This corps was likewise directed to watch for the approach of Loison, who was known to be in the neighbourhood, in order to prevent the junction of force with that of Delaborde. The centre column, commanded by Sir Arthur in person, and consisting of Major-General Hill's, Brigadier-General Nightingale's, Brigadier-General Crawford's and Brigadier-General Fane's brigades, with 4000 Portuguese light-infantry, and the main body of the British and Portuguese cavalry, were ordered to assemble on the plain, and attack the front of the position. The whole army consisted of about 14,000.

Such was the order of attack. It was morning, and a calm and quiet beauty seemed to linger on the scene of the impending conflict. The heights of Rolica, though steep and difficult of access, possessed few of the sterner and more imposing features of mountain scenery. The heat and droughts of summer had deprived them of much of that brightness of verdure which is common in a colder and more variable climate. Here and there the face of the heights was indented by deep ravines, worn by the winter torrents, the precipitous banks, of which were occasionally covered with woods, and below, extended groves of the cork-trees and olive; while Obidos, with its ancient walls and fortress, and stupendous aqueduct, rose in the middle distance. To the east the prospect was terminated by the lofty summit of the Monte Juto, and on the west by the Atlantic.

As the centre column commenced its advance towards the steep acclivity in front, the enemy gave no demonstration of hostility; and all was still and peaceful, as when the goat-herd tended his flock on the hilly pastures, and the peasant went forth to his labours, carolling his matin-song in the sunrise. Such was the scene about to be consigned in the eyes of posterity by the first considerable outpouring of British blood, in a cause as pure, just, noble, and generous, as any of which history bears record.

The position of the enemy could only be approached in front by narrow paths, winding through deep and rocky ravines, and surrounded by masses of brushwood, in which Delaborde had stationed his light infantry. Till reaching the bottom of the heights the British troops were protected by the cork and olive woods from the fire of the enemy's artillery. But in their ascent the troops had to encounter a resistance, which became at every stage of their progress more force and vehement. A heavy fire was opened on the assailants from the brushwood on either flank, and at every point at which they became exposed to the action of artillery, a shower of cannon-shot came sweeping down the ravines with terrible effect.

Even in these difficult and disheartening circumstances, no symptoms of confusion were manifested in the British columns. The advance of General Nightingale's brigade was led by the twenty-ninth regiment with singular bravery and resolution. They beheld themselves suffering from attacks which it was impossible to repel; but the high discipline of the regiment enabled it to surmount every obstacle; and, under every disadvantage, they kept on their way steady and unbroken. The Honourable Lieut-Colonel Lake, by whom it was commanded, fell, as the head of the column reached the summit of the hill, and became exposed to a heavy and destructive fire from the vineyards occupied by the enemy. The grenadier company of the twenty-ninth were in the act of forming, when a French battalion, after pouring in a volley, advanced to the charge, and succeeded in overpowering the small but gallant body, which had already crowned the heights. This success was temporary. The remainder of the regiment came up, and supported by the ninth regiment, the colonel of which was also killed, they drove back the enemy, and succeeded in maintaining their position, against every effort to regain possession of the heights.

The success thus gallantly achieved was rendered more decided by the brigade of General Hill, which had already formed on the heights, and the appearance of the column of General Fergusson, which at first had taken a wrong direction, but was now found to be traversing the right flank of the enemy's position. Delaborde's situation had now become one of extreme peril; and he was too skilful a general not at once to perceive the necessity of immediate retreat. Precipitately abandoning his position, he retired to the village of Zambugeira, where he again made demonstration of resistance. From this, by a most gallant charge, he was driven by General Fergusson.

The loss of the French, in this engagement, was six hundred killed and wounded; among the latter of which was their brave and skilful leader. That of the English was somewhat less. It is stated by the official returns to have amounted altogether to four hundred and eighty-two. The force of Delaborde, in the action, is known to have amounted to five thousand men.

The numbers of the troops on both sides actually engaged were nearly equal. Before the appearance of the columns of Trant and Fergusson, the enemy had already been dislodged from his position; and the brigades of Hill and Nightingale were in a condition unaided to have driven him from the village of Zambugeira. Considering the disadvantages under which they fought, and the magnitude of the obstacles overcome, the achievement was one unquestionably highly honourable to the troops. This action, our author observes, memorable as constituting one of those rare occasions, in which the judgment and prudence of the greatest general of the age may fairly be called in question. For it is now admitted by all military men, that the attack on the part of the second position at Rolica was injudicious. The columns of General Fergusson and Colonel Trant

were alone sufficient to have dislodged the enemy, who must instantly have retired on their appearance. It is indeed difficult to conceive, he says, how Sir Arthur Wellesley, the reinforcement of whose army depended on contingencies beyond his control, with a force barely equal to make head against the combined army of his opponents, should, in such circumstances, have been so rashly lavish of the lives of his soldiers. They were brought into action with every possible disadvantage, and fought for an object which a skilful general could unquestionably have obtained without bloodshed. Probably, Sir Arthur Wellesley was unprepared for the obstinate and vigorous resistance which the enemy opposed to the columns of the General's Hill and Nightingale; that his object was to press Delaborde in his retreat more closely than otherwise could be done. But he suffered for his temerity.

The British army, on the 19th, moved on to Vimiero, having been joined by a reinforcement under General Auckland, and by the brigade of General Anstruther; so that it now amounted to 16,000 fighting men, with eighteen pieces of artillery, exclusive of Trant's Portuguese and of two British regiments, under General Beresford, which were with the fleet at the mouth of the Tago. Sir Arthur, estimating Junco's whole force at 18,000 men, judged that, after providing for the security of Lisbon, the French general could not bring more than 14,000 into the field. It was known at headquarters, that a junction had taken place between the corps of Delaborde, defeated at Rolica, and that of Loison, on the 18th, and that their united force was concentrated in position at Torres Vedras. That position was understood to be accessible only by a long and difficult defile—and the enemy sent forward, parcels of cavalry into the neighbourhood of the British army, which was too weak in that aim to offer effectual opposition to such movements. Under these circumstances, Sir Arthur had formed the resolution of advancing rapidly along the coast-road of Lisbon, and thus turning the position of Torres Vedras. Our author enters into an enquiry into the merits of this scheme, which he thinks was founded on sound data, and that had it been carried into execution, the acquisition of Lisbon might have been effected with smaller loss, and with circumstances more honourable to our arms, than by the more timid policy which led to the Convention of Cintra. Colonel Napier, too, speaks highly of this scheme. Sir Arthur possessed very exact military surveys of the country, through which lay a road leading between the sea-coast and Torres Vedras, and which, turning Junco's position, opening a way to Mafra. He had projected, by a forced march, says that able writer, on the 21st, to turn the position of Torres Vedras, and to gain Mafra with a strong advanced guard, while the main-body, seizing some advantageous heights a few miles short of that town, would be in a position to intercept the French line of march to Montaque. The army was reorganised during the 21st in eight brigades of infantry, and four weak squadrons of cavalry, and every preparation was made for the next day's enterprise.

But at that critical period of the campaign, says the Colonel, in his usual strong style, "the ministerial arrangements, which provided three Commanders-in-Chief, began to work." On the evening of the 20th a frigate, on board of which was Sir Harry Burrard, arrived in Mirceira Bay. Sir Arthur, thus suddenly superseded in command, lost no time in reporting to that officer the situation and circumstances of the army, and a plan of operations which it had been his intention to pursue. Of the latter Sir Harry Burrard expressed his disapprobation directed the cessation of any active movements until the army should have been still farther increased by the arrival of Sir John Moore. Arthur tried to convince him that the co-operation of Sir John Moore would be beneficially tribute to the common cause by marching Sautavem, and thus narrowing and obstructing the communication and retreat of the French army, than by uniting itself to a force already fully adequate to all the purpose it was intended to effect. But, to use a somewhat figurative expression, not unsuitable to the character of Sir Harry—Sir Arthur might just as well have sung psalms to a dead horse. Our author is very tender on Sir Harry Burrard—saying, "that he will probably be considered to have decided wrong—yet he unquestionably decided to the best of his judgement." We are not sure of that—or he was jealous of Sir Arthur—and petty feelings so blinded the little mole-eyed judgment he possessed, that he could not see a yard beyond his snout. Besides, bating the blindness brought on by petty and paltry feelings, all men act to the best of their judgment on all occasions; and if they act absurdly, ignorantly, or timidly, they must bear the odium belonging to such conduct. "Fault," says our author, "can, therefore, be attributed only to those [not only, say we] who sacrificed the interest of their country, by placing a man of narrow capacity, yet of honest intention, in a situation for which he was manifestly unfit. That officers of such acknowledged talent and pretensions, as Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley, should have been superseded in command by Sir Harry Burrard—and Sir Harry Burrard, in convincing proof, that the selection of leaders was, in those days, regular copies very different from that of the present." But though Sir Harry Burrard's position of hostility

Wellesley, he had not laid Junot under any such restrictions; and, accordingly, at midnight of the 21st, Sir Arthur was roused by a German officer of dragoons, (so Napier tells us,) who galloped into camp, and with some consternation reported that Junot, at the head of 20,000 men, was coming on to the attack, and distant but one hour's march. Sir Arthur visited the advanced posts, but could discern no sign of an approaching enemy. About four o'clock, however, a cloud of dust was observed in the extremity of the horizon, slowly moving towards the position of the British; and at eight o'clock, a strong body of the enemy's cavalry was observed on the heights, to the southward. In a short time, a strong column of Infantry appeared on the road from Torres Vedras to Lourinhã; and it became evident, that a general engagement was on the eve of taking place between the armies. The Battle of Vimiero has been described by Southery and Napier, yet our author's picture of it may bear comparison with that of either, — and is certainly far superior to that from the pen of the Marquis of Londonderry, — though it too is spirited and martial.

The village of Vimiero stands in a valley watered by the little rivulet Maceira, at the eastern extremity of a high mountainous range, which extends westward to the sea. In front of the village is a hill of inferior altitude, terminating in a plateau of considerable extent, and commanded from several points. On the left is another strong ridge of heights, stretching to the eastward, and terminating on the right in a deep ravine. Over these heights passes the road to Lourinhã, through the villages of Fontenel and Ventoso.

Such were the more prominent features of the ground. It was thus occupied by Sir Arthur Wellesley. Six brigades were stationed on the mountain to the westward of the village. The advanced guard, under General Fane, and the brigade of General Anstruther, with six pieces of artillery, occupied the plateau. The cavalry and reserve of artillery, were posted in the valley, between the heights, ready to support the troops on the plateau, should that part of the position be attacked. The Lourinhã road was guarded by the Portuguese troops and a small body of riflemen. The ground having been taken up on the previous evening, rather with a view of temporary convenience than military defence, a picket only had been stationed on the ridge to the westward. As it was obvious, however, from the enemy's demonstrations, that the left and centre were about to become the chief theatres of conflict, the brigades of General Fergusson, Nightingale, Acland and Bowles, were successively moved from the mountain on the west to the heights on the Lourinhã road, in order to strengthen what was evidently the most vulnerable part of the position.

At nine o'clock the action commenced. Marshal Junot had formed his army in two divisions. The first of these, consisting of about six thousand men, was commanded by General Delaborde. The second, under Loison, was nearly equal in amount. The reserve, composed of four battalions of grenadiers, was commanded by General Kellerman, and acted as a connecting link between the two principal divisions. The cavalry, under General Mergansen, was stationed partly on the rear of the reserve, and partly on the right of Delaborde's division.

The two divisions continued their advance across the rough and wooded country in front of the position, towards the plateau in the centre. On approaching the scene of action, however, each division separated into several minor columns, which commenced nearly simultaneous attacks on different portions of the British line. The most vehement was that headed by Delaborde in person, who first came in contact with the brigade of General Anstruther, which occupied the left of the plateau, and the village of Vimiero. During its advance, this body was exposed to a destructive fire of artillery, which it bore with great steadiness and gallantry, and rapidly forced back the skirmishers who had been stationed in the woods on either flank. A check, however, was soon given to the progress of the assailants, who, having reached the summit of the plateau, were met by a destructive volley from the fifth regiment, which afterwards rushed on to the charge, and drove them in confusion, and with great slaughter, down the face of the hill. The attack on General Fane's brigade was no less decisively repulsed; and a

which was advancing on the village by the heights, was opportunely attacked in flank by the brigade of General Acland, then moving to its support. A most gallant charge, in which the bodies of cavalry led by Colonel Taylor completed the discomfiture of the enemy in front. They fled in utter confusion, and were vigorously pursued by Colonel Taylor and his dragoon for nearly two miles; when General Fergusson, who commanded the French cavalry, observing the small number of the assailants, advanced to the charge; and the remnant of this brave band, were compelled to retreat, with the loss of their leader, General Kellerman, having rallied the fugitives, made a last effort with the reserve to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A last, strongly supported by artillery, was again sent forward, to gain possession of the village of Vimiero. In advancing by the road, it was encountered by the forty-third regiment, and after a short but desperate struggle was driven back. No further attempt was made on this part of the position, and the enemy retired, leaving seven pieces of artillery, and a great number of prisoners, in the possession of the victors.

While these events were passing in the centre, an attack less resolutely supported, was made on the left of the British, which occupied the heights on the Lourinhã road. In that quarter General Fergusson, whose brigade had been moved from the right to the left of the line, had scarcely taken up his ground when he found himself assailed by a strong body of Infantry supported by cavalry. The engagement was fierce and resolutely maintained on both sides. The troops of Fergusson remained immovable under every effort to dislodge them; and, on the coming up of the eighty-second, and twenty-ninth regiments, the enemy were charged with the bayonet, and driven back in confusion. The French cavalry endeavoured to retrieve the misfortune of the Infantry by several attacks, but in vain. They were uniformly repulsed, and, on the coming up of the eighty-second and Nightingale, and at length completely routed.

The fruit of this achievement was the capture of six guns; and General Fergusson, leaving the seventy-first and eighty-second regiments to guard these honorable trophies, was in full pursuit of the discomfited enemy, when the brigade of Brenier, suddenly emerging from the ravine, attacked the two battalions, and for a moment succeeded in retaking the captured artillery. But the regiments instantly rallied; and by a desperate charge with the bayonet, at once drove back the brigade of Brenier into the ravine, and remained masters of the guns. In this charge, General Brenier was made prisoner.

Affairs were in this situation on the left, when General Fergusson received an unexpected order to desist from the pursuit. His corps was accordingly halted; and the enemy, taking advantage of this unlooked-for supineness of their opponents, were rallied by General Thiebault, and withdrawn, under protection of the cavalry, to a position in rear of Toledo. In the subsequent retreat of the army to Torres Vedras, it was reinforced by the junction of two battalions, which had not come up in time to be of service in the action.

The results of this brilliant victory were, the capture of a general officer and several hundred men, thirteen pieces of cannon, and twenty-three waggons loaded with ammunition. The total loss of the enemy in the battle has been estimated at three thousand. Generals Foy and Thiebault do admit it to have exceeded eighteen hundred. But considering all the circumstances of the action, the latter calculation will probably be held to be as much below the truth as the former is above it.

With regard to the relative numbers of the armies, there exists also much difference of statement. There can be no doubt that the British army was numerically superior to its opponent; but Foy and Thiebault, in estimating the amount of the French force at only nine thousand two hundred men, are unquestionably not entitled to credit. A French order of battle, found on the field, gave a total of fourteen thousand men present under arms; and this amount accords too accurately with other estimates, and also with observations made at the time, to leave any doubt of its authenticity and correctness.

While the battle was yet in progress, Sir Harry Burrard arrived on the field; but, from motives of delicacy, declined assuming the command till the enemy were repulsed. Towards the close of the action, when the ultimate success of the British arms could no longer be considered doubtful, Sir Arthur Wellesley was naturally anxious to reap the full fruits of his victory; and represented to his superior in command the importance of following up with vigour the advantages already gained. But to this measure, Sir Harry Burrard, actuated by an unfortunate dread of responsibility, refused his consent. It was urged to him, in vain, that the enemy, severely beaten and discomfited, had already commenced a hurried and confused retreat; that one half of the British army had borne no part in the action, and was, consequently, in a condition to follow up the pursuit with vigour and effect; that the road to Torres Vedras being already in possession of General Hall, it was now only a question of time before the enemy would reach Lisbon before him. But these arguments produced no beneficial consequence on the resolution of Sir Harry Burrard. He was the caution of an aged commander, and the influence of an inexperienced one, he declined embarking in the risk attendant on the brilliant scheme of operations proposed for his adoption, and declared his determination of awaiting, in the position of Vimiero, the arrival of Sir John Moore.

General Fergusson, on receiving, in the full career of success, the mortifying order to desist from further operations, immediately sent his aide-camp to represent the great advantage to be anticipated from continuing the pursuit, and to state, that he himself might have cut off a considerable body of the enemy. Sir Arthur carried the aide-camp to Sir Harry Burrard; but this second representation likewise failed of effect. The accounts he had received of the state of the Portuguese troops, was such, in his opinion to preclude all hope of their being found serviceable. The artillery horses were, or were supposed to be, inefficient; and the want of cavalry appeared an insuperable objection to undertaking such operations as those contemplated by Sir Arthur Wellesley. These difficulties, in the mind of Sir Harry Burrard, were decisive. The army remained in their position, and the French were suffered to retreat unmolested, and to re-organise at leisure their broken and fugitive troops.

(To be continued.)

ALGIERS. The United Service Journal gives an account of the defences of Algiers. On the sea-side is a work containing 24 guns, and nearer Algiers is the Fort à l'Éclair. The bay where Charles V. landed is defended by the Fort of Bab Azoun, commanded from the rear by a work called the Sultan Kallabey. To the west of the town the defences are less considerable, and consist of isolated batteries extending to the Terrata Chica, a tower mounting some guns, to which the Day has added a work of ten guns. The citadel of Sultan Keilhebi, which was the head quarters of Charles V., is the key of the whole line of defence, and is situated on the ridge to the south-east of Algiers. It commands part of the walls of the town — it is a hexagon with bastions, with three guns on each side of the polygon; but it is commanded within 600 yards, and will most probably be the first point of attack, after the landing is effected. The town itself is almost an equilateral triangle, one side along the sea, and its opposite angle rising to the summit of a ridge which extends from Cape Matifex to Terrata Chica. This elevated angle is crowned by a regular citadel called Oussaba, which is, however, commanded by the Sultan Keilhebi. The sea face and Mole are now too strong for attack; but on the land side there is only an old Moorish turreted wall, without *fausse braye*, or outworks of any kind. The ditch is complete round the town, but has no covered road; it is a low wall along the middle of it. The whole beach to the east consists of

low sand, convenient for landing; but the tongue of land on which stands the Terrata Chica (Sidiel Forouch), about four leagues from Algiers, is considered the most suitable. The Cape will afford some shelter to the shipping. Neither Charles V., nor O. Reilly, found any difficulty in landing. The frigates and bombs will cover the landing, and the chaloupes will tow the flat boats, each containing 180 men, and two field pieces; 8000 men may thus be brought to bear on one point, or on separate points, to distract the enemy. It is calculated that the boats will be about six minutes under the enemy's grape shot before landing.

The Infantry carry *chevaux de frise*, formed so as to shut up for carriage, but when opened presenting three lances upwards. A line of these, with good Infantry behind, would laugh to scorn all the cavalry in the world. They have also block houses, made musket proof, which are taken to pieces for carriage, and will be used as redoubts, or picket houses. There is said to be a road practicable for artillery, from the point of landing to the point of attack, Sultan Kallabey. The attempt to take Algiers by a *coup de main* would be fatal among the narrow lanes and small apartmented houses. Bombardment ought to take it by bombardment and rockets. It is said that a workman of the Woolwich Laboratory is superintending the manufacture of that latter engine. Each house in Algiers is supplied with rain water from a cistern. The expedition must rely on Mahan and Toulon, in a great measure, for provisions.

The whole northern coast of Africa is a conquered country; 10,000 Turks at Algiers rule a much greater number of Berbers and Arabs, whose only bond of attachment is their common religion. They may assemble 60 or 80,000 men, one third cavalry, who can do nothing against steady Infantry. They are as uncertain in their service as the old feudal armies. The forts and city will have such of the 10,000 Osmali, and 4 or 5,000 koulouris for slaves, as can be spared from Oren. The Day told the Captain of an English frigate, the "God was great and good, and the sea uncertain and dangerous," but he is fully aware of the dangers that are impending. — *Evening Mail, June 2.*

BIRTH OF GEORGE IV.

In the present anniversary of the King's birth, it may be curious to peruse the Court account of his birth. (That account is as follows:—) On the 12th of August 1762, at seven o'clock in the evening, Her Majesty (Queen Charlotte) was safely delivered of a Prince in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty felt indisposed about two o'clock in the afternoon when an express was sent to the Princess Dowager (mother of George III.) who arrived at the Palace at four. Orders were sent to the great Officers of the State, who immediately attended. — The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, the Lords Hardwicke, Huntington, Talbot, Halifax, Bute, and Marham, and the Ladies of the Bedchamber and the Maids of Honour, were present. Her Majesty's midwife was Mrs. Daper, but Dr. Hunter remained in waiting, lest the services of his medical skill should be wanting. The person who communicated the joyful news to the King of the birth of an heir apparent, and of Her Majesty's safety, received a present of five hundred pounds. Immediately on the announcement of this event, whilst the cannons were firing in the Park, a long train of waggons guarded by grenadiers, was passing down St. James's Street, containing the treasures of the Hermione Frigate, one of the richest captures recorded in the history of the British Navy. His Majesty and the nobility were invited to the windows over the gateway of the palace to view the procession, and joined in the acclamations of the people. — For the gratification of the public it was announced, before the young Prince was twelve days old, that His Royal Highness would be seen at St. James's from one until three o'clock on the Drawing Room days. It is remarkable that the birth of the Prince of Wales should have happened, reckoning by the old style, exactly forty eight years from the accession of the present Royal Family.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

The Conclaves and meeting of Whigs and ultra Tories, and Radicals and Reformers, held for the purpose of combining against the present Administration, have, it seems ended in smoke. The papers connected with Greece have been read, pondered upon and discussed; and the result has been an unanimous determination of all conflicting parties, who were to unite in the laudable design of thwarting the King's Government, that Prince Leopold, besides not being fit for a Greek Sovereign, is not worthy to be the leader of a political party, the band of which were absolutely ashamed of their proposed Captain and accordingly, the brigades have dispersed and been acknowledging to their respective homes.

Some of the newspapers talk of his Royal Highness having repelled a negotiation with the Government on the subject of his Monarchy; we should think, if Ministers condescended to touch the question with his Royal Highness again, that they were deserving an attack of the combined forces of both Houses of Parliament. The printed papers are voluminous and tiresome but such of our readers as

will take the trouble to wade through them will be convinced that such a course would be utterly impossible. — *John Bull, June 6.*

MORNING HERALD, JUNE 7.

The Duke of Wellington has expressed himself in private circles with great warmth against Prince Leopold, on account of his rejection of the sovereignty of Greece, after the difficulty which his Grace has sustained in inducing the King to concur in the proposal of conferring it upon his Royal Highness. It is doubted whether the Prince has actually joined the opposition which is forming to the Duke's Administration. We do not know what may cause this doubt; but this we know, that a powerful party think they see enough in what has recently transpired seriously to incaluate the Ministry; and a Noble Earl, no lyro in politics, has given it as his opinion that enough is known to effect their overthrow. — We are enabled positively to state, that no successor to Prince Leopold has been appointed as Prince Sovereign of Greece. — *Sunday Times.*

(From the *Messenger des Chambers.*)

PARIS, JUNE 3. — The following is the curious explanation of the mission of the Turkish Admiral Tahir Pacha:—

Not being able to oppose by open force an expedition to Africa, the Duke of Wellington persuaded the Porte to send one of its officers with the character of Governor of Algiers for the Sultan.

Tahir Pacha, as soon as he got into the city, was to show the Sultan's firman, and get himself recognised by the Turkish soldiery. The Dey was to have the rank of first in command under the Pacha, and the English Minister had obtained his consent, and his submission, in consequence of the danger of a French invasion, by which he would lose every thing.

The French fleet, on arriving before Algiers, would have found the Ottoman flag flying there, and the regular authority of the Sultan recognised, with the abolition of piracy and of the slavery of the Christians, which was included in the firman. France would then have had no pretext to take possession of Algiers, and our immense Preparations would have been wholly thrown away; for it would have been embarrassing to attack an acting Governor or the Sultan, with whom we are at peace. But Gen. Guilleminot, having been informed at Constantinople of this intrigue, dispatched an aviso to the squadron before Algiers, and from that time the whole attention of the squadron was directed to intercept the Turkish frigate, the speedy arrival of which was announced.

We do not yet know whether Tahir Pacha is really to come to Paris as our correspondent at Toulon has written to us.

(From the *Journal de Commerce.*)

ALGIERS EXPEDITION. — (Private Correspondence.)

Toulon, May 29. — Intelligence has been received that the wind has driven the flotilla of lighter boats on the coast of Spain, where it had put into port, and from whence it was to sail again with the first favourable wind. Nothing was said of its having suffered any damage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10. — The two events which have chiefly engaged the notice of the public, since the last post day, are the unexpected arrival of the Grand Visir, Redschid Pacha, from Adrianople on the 2d inst. and the death of the Captain Pacha, Papadachi Ahmed, who, after a long illness, died of water on the chest on the 5th instant. His death is universally regretted from his judicious administration of the naval department; from his munificence, his love of justice, and amiable manner. He enjoyed the confidence of the Sultan and the esteem of all classes of the inhabitants of this city. The Sultan has appointed for his successor Halil Pacha, now at St. Petersburg, till whose return the marine department is placed under the care of the Seraskier Chosrew Pacha, and Halil Pacha, seems likely to act an important part in the affairs of the empire, who is high in the Sultan's favour. It is thought that the Grand Visir will very shortly return to Adrianople. On the 7th instant a treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded between the Porte and the United States of North America, by which the ships of these States are to have the free navigation of the Black Sea, and to be placed, with respect to the duties and customs, &c., on the same footing as other friendly States. The Marquis de Grosalle, Sardinian Ambassador, who is going to Turin on leave of absence, sets out today. He goes by Belgrade and Vienna to Italy.

MISCELLANEA.

STEALING THE FIDDLE NOT STEALING THE FIDDLER. — The celebrated Dr. Birkett, author of the well known and learned "Treatise on the New Testament," was not only erudite but also very eloquent in the pulpit. On some particular occasion he and a friend were appointed to preach at the same church on the same day, and prepared their sermons accordingly. The night previously they agreed to compare sermons, lest they should what is termed "clash" in their subject. The other was so much struck with the superiority of Dr. Birkett's discourse that, having to preach in the morning, he resolved to peruse it. This he effected, and, to the great surprise of the doctor, he had the gratification of hearing his own sermon delivered by his friend on the following morning service. The doctor took no notice, however, of the circumstance so as to betray his consciousness of the fact, but was joined by his piratical friend on his way back with, seeming gravity, inquired "How Dr. Birkett liked his discourse?" "Why," replied the doctor, "you stole the fiddle, but you could not steal the fiddler." A sufficient reproof, for it reminded him, of a fact, that he was but an indifferent preacher.

It is calculated that the Durham and Northumberland coal-fields alone contain no less than six thousand millions of tons of coals, or about as much as will last, according to the present average of consumption, for the next 1,727 years.

BOMBAY. — Printed and Published for the Proprietors at the Gazette Press, No. 40, Military Square, by THOMAS RICH, where all communications addressed to the Editor are received.

Government-duty, 100 per cent.	228,855 0
Wholesale and retail profit, 25 per cent.	457,740 0
Total	£572,137 10

So that next year the tea-drinkers of England must pay for the one item of demerage very nearly six hundred thousand pounds!—that is, for this one act, call it of caprice or folly, we shall pay a sum equal to a perpetual annuity of thirty thousand pounds! And for what?—because the agents of the East India Company wish to make certain alterations in the constitution of the Company, which may or may not add some thousand or two per annum to the duties on the Company's exports!

We might to the above absolute loss and that which will of necessity be suffered by those who have furnished the detained ships with stores, or who have supplied merchandise for the private trade to their captains and officers, and who cannot receive a farthing of payment until the vessels return; but we do not wish to complicate the simple and convincing statement we have given, by mixing up with the details of individual injury—*Speaker, May 15.*

THE FUNDS.

[City, Saturday]
Speculation has been very inactive at the Stock Market during the week, and the variation in the prices more limited than usual, notwithstanding the increased importance which is attached to the news from France, and the general admission that the expedition against Algiers is intended for some ulterior purposes, to the prejudice of the interests of this country. The state of the transactions in the Money Market at Paris, rather strengthening this idea; for there, it would appear, the Paris Bourses have fallen at least 1 per cent., while here Consols for Account only received from 92½ to 92½, and yesterday afternoon closed at 92½, without any indication of alarm on the part of the *Bulls*, many of whom repose with entire confidence on the power and influence of the leading operators to maintain the value of Stocks. It should, however, be remembered that these calms are not unfrequently succeeded by a storm, and that a convulsion occurs when least expected. The shutting of Consols was attended with no novelty, money continuing extremely abundant both in and out of the Stock Market; in the latter it is worth scarcely anything for short periods, and Bankers discount first-rate acceptances so low as 3 and 3½ per cent. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds, however, in the face of this superabundance of capital, have sustained some depression—the former to 77½ premium, and the latter from 81½ to 79½ premium; but we do not view this circumstance as any prelude to a want of money in the City. India Stock, in demand a day or two since at 24½, sank on Thursday to and left off yesterday at 240. While the Chinese trade is interrupted, it is not likely to rally to its former price.

The Stock Market was but thinly attended to-day, and the business done was on a very limited scale. The prices are, however, heavier, and the disposition to sell was increased by the alarming reports circulated respecting the state of the King's health. Consols for Account opened at 92½, and soon afterwards fell 92½, at which they remained for some hours. Some anxiety was manifested to learn the contents of the Bulletin. Notwithstanding the unfavourable tenor of the official document just alluded to, no further decline occurred in the price, and Consols for Account closed at 92½. In the private bargains there were some purchases made, but the price did not reach 92½. In Money Stock little was done to-day. The 3½ per cent. Reduced fell from 99½ to 99½; the 4 per cent. of 1826 are not higher than 101½. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds are steady, the former at 78½, and the latter at 110 premium. Bank Stock closed at 216½.

The following were the prices at which the Commissioners purchased stock during the week.

Thursday, 3½ per Cents 99½	Friday, 3½ per Cents 99½
Bank Stock, 216½	Exchequer Bills, 24, 78
Consols, 92½	Ditto Bonds, 81
Ditto Red. 99½	Ditto 14d, 78
Consols, 99½	

The Paris correspondent of *The Morning Chronicle* gives the following account of the Duke of Orleans' entertainment:—“The Duke of Orleans gave at his Palace a fete to the King of Naples and his consort. The Royal Family of France attended; the King forgot for a while the etiquette of the Court, and was present at this magnificent banquet.”

The gardens were illuminated, the evening was fine, thousands and tens of thousands were there—and all Paris went, from curiosity, to look at the gay scene, and to behold how Prince and the Nobility amused themselves. On

found a Royal Guard, soldiers and gentlemen, and their faces immediately became the indexes of their feelings. The Duke of Orleans is a Liberal. His family are Liberals. The fete was, therefore, popular; but the soldiers were not, and the presence of a military force at a festive scene irritated the young and ardent spirits of the rising generation, and even made the old look grave and dissatisfied. The gentlemen, however, during the early part of the evening, very properly did not obtrude themselves on public attention, and there was as much of gaiety as there could be under existing circumstances. At length, however, an officer, more distinguished for his valour or his indiscretion than for his prudence, attempted to arrest a young man for some trifling act of impropriety. This was the signal for uproar! The train was laid, and it only required a spark to produce ignition. The gentlemen were instantly attacked by the populace, their muskets and swords taken from them and thrown in the air; they were trampled on and stripped of their clothes; they were thrown about in confusion; a bonfire was made, in which the muskets which had been seized were burnt. A statue was nearly overturned, and was seriously damaged; and from midnight to between one and two in the morning there was a sad scene of woe, desolation, and vengeance. The persons who created this tumult were principally young men, well dressed, and amounting to perhaps a thousand in number. They seemed prepared for a revolution, and at that moment, with a leader at their head, they would have rushed to the palace, and demanded the dismissal of Ministers and the religious observance of the charter. I was an eye-witness to some of these scenes. I noticed the furious look, the indignant and enraged demeanour of these young men—this specimen of the rising generation: I heard their exclamations—and their yells or cries I shall not yet wholly forget. “Why, Orleans, do you give such a fete, and have soldiers here?” demanded a young man close to the gallery, as the Duke of Chartres was passing. “I counsel you, Orleans, not to give such fates as these,” exclaimed another, as the Dauphiness was walking along the gallery, and observing the crowd. “Down with the soldiers!” “Down with the gentlemen!” “Down with the Ministry!” were cries which proceeded from hundreds of voices at the same moment. The Dauphiness looked down from the gallery on the garden with ineffable contempt, and the people called out, “Down with the Royal Family.” Again—and yet again—the gentlemen attempted to master the mob; but it was useless. At length the Royal Guard advanced in military array upon the people, and suppressed, by force and by arrests, the further progress of this affray.

BENFORD CONSERVATORIES.—The terrace at Covent-garden-market, fronting Great Russell-street, has been taken by Messrs. Co-mack, Son, and Sidelair, the nurserymen, of New Cross, who have erected two spacious conservatories, which were yesterday opened with a fine collection of native and exotic plants in bloom. The conservatories are admirably constructed; the frame work and stands are of iron, and the glazing is particularly neat. The show of plants is beautiful; it includes many specimens of those indigenous species which flower at this season, and some foreign productions in fine condition, among the latter we observed the fine red flower of the *cactus speciosissimus*. This terrace is likely to become an attractive lounge, and the collection of plants, which is to be kept regularly furnished from the country, will prove a great acquisition to the market.

Ascot Races commence on Tuesday. Orders have been given to suspend the erection of the temporary stables near the Royal Stand, for the accommodation of the King's horse.

It is announced that the celebrated bronze elephant, which was originally intended to have been placed on the site of the Bastille, is now to be erected on a pedestal of stone in an open space of the Champs Elysees. The ground is granted to the architect for 80 years, on condition of the elephant then becoming the property of the City. It is intended to fit up the inside of the elephant as a saloon, and to erect staircases in the legs for visitors to ascend to the castle on the top, which will be at the height of about one hundred feet from the ground. In order for to repay the architect, the visitors will be charged one franc each on entrance.—*Englishman, June 6.*

ANNALS OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

By the Author of *Cyril Thornton*.

(Continued from the Gazette of the 29th Sept.)

Let us now turn to the first campaign of the British army in Portugal, 1808, for some specimens of this admirable work. We must take for granted in our readers, a general acquaintance with the situation of the French army for some time previous to the opening of the campaign. On the 14th of August, first blood was shed at a village called Briles; and on the 17th, the French General Delaborde, whose object it was to retard the advance of the English army, in order to gain time for a junction with Lisbon, occupied a position in the front of Rolica. Sir Arthur Wellesley, having formed his army into three columns, advanced to the attack. The right consisted of 1200 Portuguese infantry, and 50 Portuguese cavalry, intended to turn the left flank

of Delaborde's position, and penetrate into the mountains in the rear. The left, consisting of Major-General Fergusson's and Brigadier-General Bower's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, and about forty cavalry, British and Portuguese, was destined, under command of General Fergusson, to ascend the hill of Obidos, in order to turn the posts which the enemy still held on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his position at Rolica. This corps was likewise directed to watch for the approach of Loison, who was known to be in the neighbourhood, in order to prevent the junction of force with that of Delaborde. The centre column, commanded by Sir Arthur in person, and consisting of Major-General Hill's, Brigadier-General Nightingale's, Brigadier-General Crawford's, and Brigadier-General Fane's brigades, with 4000 Portuguese light-infantry, and the main body of the British and Portuguese cavalry, were ordered to assemble on the plain, and attack the front of the position. The whole army consisted of about 14,000.

Such was the order of attack. It was morning, and a calm and quiet beauty seemed to linger on the scene of the impending conflict. The heights of Rolica, though steep and difficult of access, possessed few of the sterner and more imposing features of mountain scenery. The heat and droughts of summer had depressed them of much of that brightness of verdure which is common in a colder and more variable climate. Here and there the face of the heights was indented by deep ravines, worn by the winter torrents, the precipitous banks of which were occasionally covered with woods, and below, extended groves of the cork-trees and olive; while Obidos, with its ancient walls and fortress, and stupendous aqueduct, rose in the middle distance. To the east the prospect was terminated by the lofty summit of the Monte Jauto, and on the west by the Atlantic.

As the centre column commenced its advance towards the steep acclivity in front, the enemy gave no demonstration of hostility; and all was still and peaceful, as when the goat-herd tended his flock on the hilly pastures, and the peasant went forth to his labours, carolling his matin song in the sunrise. Such was the scene about to be consecrated in the eyes of posterity by the first considerable outpouring of British blood, in a cause as pure, just, noble, and generous, as any of which history bears record.

The position of the enemy could only be approached in front by narrow paths, winding through deep and rocky ravines, and surrounded by masses of brushwood, in which Delaborde had stationed his light infantry. Till reaching the bottom of the heights the British troops were protected by the cork and olive woods from the fire of the enemy's artillery. But in their ascent the troops had to encounter a resistance, which became at every stage of their progress more fierce and vehement. A heavy fire was opened on the assailants from the brushwood on either flank, and at every point at which they became exposed to the action of artillery, a shower of cannon-shot came sweeping down the ravines with terrible effect.

Even in these difficult and disheartening circumstances, no symptoms of confusion were manifested in the British columns. The advance of General Nightingale's brigade was led by the twenty-ninth regiment with singular bravery and resolution. They beheld themselves suffering from attacks which it was impossible to repel; but the high discipline of the regiment enabled it to surmount every obstacle; and, under every disadvantage, they kept on their way steady and unbroken. The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, by whom it was commanded, fell, as the head of the column reached the summit of the hill, and became exposed to a heavy and destructive fire from the vineyards occupied by the enemy. The grenadier company of the twenty-ninth were in the act of forming, when a French battalion, after pouring in a volley, advanced to the charge, and succeeded in overpowering the small but gallant body, which had already crowned the heights. This success was temporary. The remainder of the regiment came up, and supported by the ninth regiment, the colonel of which was also killed, they drove back the enemy, and succeeded in maintaining their position, against every effort to regain possession of the heights.

The success thus gallantly achieved was rendered more decided by the brigade of General Hill, which had already formed on the heights, and the appearance of the column of General Fergusson, which at first had taken a wrong direction, but was now observed to be traversing the right flank of the enemy's position. Delaborde's situation had now become one of extreme peril; and he was too skilful a general not at once to perceive the necessity of immediate retreat. Precipitately abandoning his position, he retired to the village of Zambueira, where he again made demonstration of resistance. From this, by a most gallant charge, he was driven by General Spencer.

The loss of the French, in this engagement, was six hundred killed and wounded; among the latter of which was their brave and skilful leader. That of the English was somewhat less. It is stated by the official returns to have amounted altogether to four hundred and eighty-two. The force of Delaborde, in the action, is known to have amounted to five thousand men.

The numbers of the troops on both sides actually engaged were nearly equal. Before the appearance of the columns of Trant and Fergusson, the enemy had already been dislodged from his position; and the brigades of Hill and Nightingale were in a condition unaided to have driven him from the village of Zambueira. Considering the disadvantages under which they fought, and the magnitude of the obstacles overcome, the achievement was one unquestionably highly honourable to the troops. This action, our author observes, memorable as constituting one of those rare occasions, in which the judgment and prudence of the greatest general of the age may fairly be called in question. For it is now admitted by all military men, that the attack on the part of the second position at Rolica was injudicious. The columns of General Fergusson and Colonel Trant

were alone sufficient to have dislodged the enemy, who must instantly have retired on their appearance. It is indeed difficult to conceive, he says, how Sir Arthur Wellesley, the reinforcement of whose army depended on contingencies beyond his control, with a force barely equal to make head against the combined army of his opponents, should, in such circumstances, have been so rashly lavish of the lives of his soldiers. They were brought into action with every possible disadvantage, and fought for an object which a skilful general could unquestionably have obtained without bloodshed. Probably, Sir Arthur Wellesley was unprepared for the obstinate and vigorous resistance which the enemy opposed to the columns of the General's Hill and Nightingale; that his object was to press Delaborde in his retreat more closely than otherwise could be done. But he suffered for his temerity.

The British army, on the 19th, moved on to Vimiero, having been joined by a reinforcement under General Auckland, and by the brigade of General Anstruther; so that it now amounted to 16,000 fighting men, with eighteen pieces of artillery, exclusive of Trant's Portuguese and of the British regiments, under General Beresford, which were with the fleet at the mouth of the Tagus. Sir Arthur, estimating Junot's whole force at 18,000 men, judged that, after providing for the security of Lisbon, the French general could not bring more than 14,000 into the field. It was known at headquarters, that a junction had taken place between the corps of Delaborde, defeated at Rolica, and that of Loison, on the 18th, and that their united force was concentrated in position at Torres Vedras; that position was understood to be accessible only by a long and difficult defile—and the enemy sent forward patrols of cavalry into the neighbourhood of the British army, which was too weak in that aim to offer effectual opposition to such movements. Under these circumstances Sir Arthur had formed the resolution of advancing rapidly along the coast-road of Estremoz, and thus turning the position of Torres Vedras. Our author enters into an enquiry into the merits of this scheme, which he thinks was founded on sound data, and that had it been carried into execution, the acquisition of Lisbon might have been effected with smaller loss, and with circumstances more honourable to our arms, than by the more timid policy which led to the Convention of Cintra. Colonel Napier, too, speaks highly of this scheme. Sir Arthur possessed very exact military surveys of the country, through which lay a road leading between the sea coast and Torres Vedras, and which, turning Junot's position, opening a way to Mafra. He had projected, by a forced march, says that able writer, on the 21st, to turn the position of Torres Vedras, and to gain Mafra with a strong advanced guard, while the main-body, seizing some advantageous heights a few miles short of that town, would be in a position to intercept the French line of march to Montachique. The army was reorganised during the 21st in eight brigades of infantry, and four weak squadrons of cavalry, and every preparation was made for the next day's enterprise. “But at that critical period of the campaign,” says the Colonel, in his usual strong style, “the ministerial arrangements, which provided three Commanders-in-Chief, began to work.” On the evening of the 20th a frigate, on board of which was Sir Harry Burrard, arrived in Mirceira Bay. Sir Arthur, thus suddenly superseded in command, lost no time in reporting to that officer the situation and circumstances of the army, and a plan of operations which it had been his intention to pursue. Of the latter Sir Harry Burrard expressed his disapprobation directed the cessation of any active movement till the army should have been still further increased by the arrival of Sir John Moore. It might have been expected in a few days Sir Arthur tried to convince him that the Sir John Moore would more beneficially contribute to the common cause by marching to Santarem, and thus narrowing and obstructing the communication and retreat of the French army, than by uniting itself to a force already fully adequate to all the purpose it was intended to effect. But, to use a somewhat figurative expression, not unsuitable to the character of Sir Harry—Sir Arthur might just as well have sung psalms to a dead horse. Our author is very tender on Sir Harry Burrard—saying, “that he will probably be considered to have decided wrong—yet he unquestionably decided to the best of his judgement.” We are not sure of that—or he was jealous of Sir Arthur—and petty feelings so blinded the little mole-eyed judgment he possessed, that he could not see a yard beyond his snout. Besides, bating the biases brought on by petty and paltry feelings, all men act to the best of their judgment on all occasions; and if they act absurdly, ignorantly, or timidly, they must bear the odium belonging to such conduct. “Fault,” says our author, “can, therefore, be attributed only to those [not only, say we] who sacrificed the interest of their country, by placing a man of narrow capacity, yet of honest intention, in a situation for which he was manifestly unfit. That officers of such acknowledged talent and pretensions, as Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley, should have been superseded in command by Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Harry Burrard, is a convincing proof, that the selection of leaders was, in those days, regulated by principles very different from that which we now follow.” But though Sir Harry's

Wellesley, he had not laid Junot under any such restrictions; and, accordingly, at midnight of the 21st, Sir Arthur was roused by a German officer of dragoons, (so Napier tells us,) who galloped into camp, and with some consternation reported that Junot, at the head of 20,000 men, was coming on to the attack, and distant but one hour's march. Sir Arthur visited the advanced posts, but could discern no sign of an approaching enemy. About four o'clock, however, a cloud of dust was observed in the extremity of the horizon, slowly moving towards the position of the British; and at eight o'clock, a strong body of the enemy's cavalry was observed on the heights, to the southward. In a short time, a strong column of Infantry appeared on the road from Torres Vedras to Lourinha; and it became evident, that a general engagement was on the eve of taking place between the armies. The Battle of Vimiero has been described by Southey and Napier, yet our author's picture of it may bear comparison with that of either, — and is certainly far superior to that from the pen of the Marquis of Londonderry, — though it too is spirited and martial.

The village of Vimiero stands in a valley watered by the little rivulet Maceira, at the eastern extremity of a high mountainous range, which extends westward to the sea. In front of the village is a hill of inferior altitude, terminating in a plateau of considerable extent, and commanded from several points. On the left is another strong ridge of heights, stretching to the eastward, and terminating on the right in a deep ravine. Over these heights passes the road to Lourinha, through the villages of Fontaine and Ventoso.

Such were the more prominent features of the ground. It was thus occupied by Sir Arthur Wellesley. Six brigades were stationed on the mountain to the westward of the village. The advanced guard, under General Kane, and the brigade of General Anstruther, with six pieces of artillery, occupied the plateau. The cavalry and reserve of artillery, were posted in the valley, between the heights, ready to support the troops on the plateau, should that part of the position be attacked. The Lourinha road was guarded by the Portuguese troops and a small body of riflemen. The ground having been taken up on the previous evening, rather with a view of temporary convenience than military defence, a picket only had been stationed on the ridge to the westward. As it was obvious, however, from the enemy's demonstrations, that the left and centre were about to become the chief theatres of conflict, the brigades of General Fergusson, Nightingale, Acland and Bowles, were successively moved from the mountain on the west to the heights on the Lourinha road, in order to strengthen what was evidently the most vulnerable part of the position.

At nine o'clock the action commenced. Marshal Junot had formed his army in two divisions. The first of these, consisting of about six thousand men, was commanded by General Delaborde. The second, under Loison, was nearly equal in amount. The reserve, composed of four battalions of grenadiers, was commanded by General Kellerman, and acted as a connecting link between the two principal divisions. The cavalry, under General Mergansen, was stationed partly on the rear of the reserve, and partly on the right of Delaborde's division.

The two divisions continued their advance across the rough and wooded country in front of the position, towards the plateau in the centre. On approaching the scene of action, however, each division separated into several minor columns, which commenced nearly simultaneous attacks on different portions of the British line. The most vehement was that headed by Delaborde in person, who first came in contact with the brigade of General Anstruther, which occupied the left of the plateau, and the village of Vimiero. During its advance, this body was exposed to a destructive fire of artillery, which it bore with great steadiness and gallantry, and rapidly forced back the skirmishers who had been stationed in the woods on either flank. A check, however, was soon given to the progress of the assailants, who, having reached the summit of the plateau, were met by a destructive volley from the fifth regiment, which afterwards rushed on to the charge, and drove them in confusion, and with great slaughter, down the face of the hill. The attack on General Kane's brigade was no less decisively repulsed; and a third, which was advancing on the village by the side of General Acland, then moving to its aid on the heights. A most gallant charge, led by General Kane, and supported by a small body of cavalry led by Colonel Taylor, completed the discomfiture of the enemy in this quarter. They fled in utter confusion, and were vigorously pursued by Colonel Taylor and General Fergusson, who commanded the French cavalry, observing the small number of the assailants, advanced to the charge; and the remnant of this brave band were compelled to retreat, with the loss of their leader. General Kellerman, having rallied the fugitives, made a last effort with the reserve to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A gallant, strongly supported by artillery, was again sent forward to gain possession of the village of Vimiero. In advancing by the road, it was encountered by the forty-third regiment; and after a short but desperate struggle was driven back. No further attempt was made on this part of the position and the enemy retired, leaving seven pieces of artillery, and a great number of prisoners, in the possession of the victor.

While these events were passing in the centre, an attack no less resolutely supported, was made on the left of the British, which occupied the heights on the Lourinha road. In that quarter General Fergusson, whose brigade had been moved from the right to the left of the line, had scarcely taken up his ground when he found himself assailed by a strong body of Infantry supported by cavalry. The engagement was fierce and resolute, and maintained on both sides. The troops of Fergusson remained immovable under every effort to dislodge them; and, on the coming up of the eighty-second and twenty-ninth regiments, the enemy were charged with the bayonet, and driven back in confusion. The French cavalry endeavoured to retrieve the misfortune of the infantry by several attacks, but in vain. They were uniformly repulsed with great slaughter, and at length completely routed.

The fruit of this achievement was the capture of six guns, and General Fergusson, leaving the seventy-first and eighty-second regiments to guard these honorable trophies, was in full pursuit of the discomfited enemy, when the brigade of Brenier, suddenly emerging from the ravine, attacked the two battalions, and for a moment succeeded in retaking the captured artillery. But the regiments instantly rallied, and by a desperate charge with the bayonet, at once drove back the brigade of Brenier into the ravine, and remained masters of the guns. In this charge, General Brenier was made prisoner.

Affairs were in this situation on the left, when General Fergusson received an unexpected order to desist from the pursuit. His corps was accordingly halted; and the enemy, taking advantage of this unlooked-for supineness of their opponents, were rallied by General Thiebault, and withdrawn, under protection of the cavalry, to a position in rear of Toledo. In the subsequent retreat of the army to Torres Vedras, it was reinforced by the junction of two battalions, which had not come up in time to be of service in the action.

The results of this brilliant victory were, the capture of a general officer and several hundred men, thirteen pieces of cannon, and twenty-three waggons loaded with ammunition. The total loss of the enemy in the battle has been estimated at three thousand. General Foy and Thiebault do admit it to have exceeded eighteen hundred. But considering all the circumstances of the action, the latter calculation will probably be held to be as much below the truth as the former is above it.

With regard to the relative numbers of the armies, there exists also much difference of statement. There can be no doubt that the British army was numerically superior to its opponents; but Foy and Thiebault, in estimating the amount of the French force at only one thousand two hundred men, are unquestionably not entitled to credit. A French order of battle, found on the field, gave a total of fourteen thousand men present under arms; and this amount accords too accurately with other estimates, and also with observations made at the time, to leave any doubt of its authenticity and correctness.

While the battle was yet in progress, Sir Harry Burrard arrived on the field; but, from motives of delicacy, declined assuming the command till the enemy were repulsed. Towards the close of the action, when the ultimate success of the British arms could no longer be considered doubtful, Sir Arthur Wellesley was naturally anxious to reap the full fruits of his victory, and represented to his superior in command the importance of following up with vigour the advantages already gained. But to this measure, Sir Harry Burrard, actuated by an unfortunate dread of responsibility, refused his consent. It was urged to him, in vain, that the enemy, severely beaten and discomfited, had already commenced a hurried and confused retreat; that one half of the British army had been no part in the action, and was, consequently, in a condition to follow up the pursuit with vigour and effect; that the route to Torres Vedras being already in possession of General Hill, it was now only a question of time before the enemy by the occupation of the heights of Fontaine and Ventoso, would reach Lisbon before him. But these arguments produced no beneficial result, and the caution of an aged commander, and the confidence of an inexperienced one, thus checked the progress of an important operation. The determination of Sir Harry Burrard, in the position of Vimiero, the arrival of Sir John Moore, and the full career of success, the mortifying order to desist from further operations, immediately sent his aide-de-camp to represent the great advantage to be anticipated from continuing the pursuit, and to state, that he himself might have cut off a considerable body of the enemy. Sir Arthur carried the aid-de-camp to Sir Harry Burrard; but this second representation likewise failed of effect. The accounts he had received of the state of the Portuguese troops, was such, in his opinion, to preclude all hope of their being found serviceable. The artillery, horses were, or were supposed to be, inefficient; and the want of cavalry appeared an insuperable objection to undertaking such operations as those contemplated by Sir Arthur Wellesley. These difficulties, in the mind of Sir Harry Burrard, were decisive. The army remained in their position, and the French were suffered to retreat unmolested, and to reorganise at leisure their broken and fugitive troops.

(To be continued.)

ALGERS.

The United Service Journal gives an account of the defence of Algiers. On the sea-side is a work containing 24 guns, and nearer Algiers is the Fort de l'Est. The bay where Charles V. landed is defended by the Fort of Bab Azoun, commanded from the rear by a work called the Sultan Kallabey. To the west of the town the defences are less considerable, and consist of isolated batteries extending to the Torretta Chica, a tower mounting some guns, to which the Bay has added a work of ten guns. The Citadel of Sultan Kallabey, which was the head quarters of Charles V., is the key of the whole line of defence, and is situated on the ridge to the south-east of Algiers. It commands part of the walls of the town — it is a hexagon with bastions, with three guns on each side of the polygon; but it is commanded within 600 yards, and will most probably be the first point of attack, after the landing is effected. The town itself is almost an equilateral triangle, one side along the sea, and its opposite angle rising to the summit of a ridge which extends from Cape Matifea to Torretta Chica. This elevated angle is crowned by a regular citadel called Gassaba, which is, however, commanded by the Sultan Kallabey. The sea face and Mole are not too strong for attack; but on the land side there is only an old Moorish turreted wall, without *fausse braye*, or out works of any kind. The ditch is complete round the town, but has no covered rock; it is a deep downward to the centre, and there is even a low wall along the middle of it. The whole beach to the west consists of

low sand, convenient for landing; but the tongue of land on which stands the Torretta Chica (Sidiul Foruch), about four leagues from Algiers, is considered the most suitable. The Cape will afford some shelter to the shipping. Neither Charles V., nor O. Reilly, found any difficulty in landing. The frigates and bombs will cover the landing, and the chapeaux will tow the flat boats, each containing 180 men, and two field pieces; 8000 men may thus be brought to bear on one point, or on separate points, to distract the enemy. It is calculated that the boats will be about six minutes under the enemy's grape shot before landing.

The Infantry carry *chevaux de frise*, formed so as to shut up for carriage, but when opened presenting three lances upwards. A line of these, with good Infantry behind, would laugh to scorn all the cavalry in the world. They have also block houses, made musket proof, which are taken to pieces for carriage, and will be used as redoubts or picket houses. There is said to be a road practicable for artillery, from the point of landing to the point of attack, Sultan Kallabey. The attempt to take Algiers by a *coup de main* would be fatal among the narrow lanes and small apartmented houses. Bourmont ought to take it by bombardment and rockets. It is said that a workman of the Woolwich Laboratory is superintending the manufacture of that latter engine. Each house in Algiers is supplied with rain water from a cistern. The expedition must rely on Mahon and Toulon, in a great measure, for provisions.

The whole northern coast of Africa is a conquered country; 10,000 Turks at Algiers rule a much greater number of Berbers and Arabs, whose only bond of attachment is their common religion. They may assemble 60 or 80,000 men, one third cavalry, who can do nothing against steady Infantry. They are as uncertain in their service as the old feudal armies. The forts and city will have such the 10,000 Osmanli, and 4 or 5,000 koulorgis or slaves, as can be spared from Oren. The Day told the Captain of an English frigate, the "God was great and good, and the sea uncertain and dangerous?" but he is fully aware of the dangers that are impending. — *Evening Mail*, June 2.

BIRTH OF GEORGE IV.

It is interesting to inquire into the birth of the King, and to trace the circumstances which led to the birth of his Majesty. On the 12th of August 1762, at seven o'clock in the evening, her Majesty (Queen Charlotte) was safely delivered of a Prince in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty felt indisposed about two o'clock in the afternoon when an express was sent to the Princess Dowager (mother of George III.) who arrived at the Palace at four. Orders were sent to the great Officers of the State, who immediately attended. — The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, the Lords Hardwicke, Huntington, Talbot, Halifax, Bute, and Marsham, and the Ladies of the Bed-chamber and the Maids of Honour, were present. Her Majesty's midwife was Mrs. Daper, but Dr. Hunter remained in waiting, lest the services of his medical skill should be wanting. The person who communicated the joyful news to the King of the birth of an heir apparent, and of her Majesty's safety, received a present of five hundred pounds. Immediately on the announcement of this event, whilst the cannons were firing in the Park, a long train of waggons guarded by grenadiers, was passing down St. James's Street, containing the treasures of the Hermione Frigate, one of the richest captures recorded in the history of the British Navy. His Majesty and the nobility were invited to the windows over the gateway of the palace to view the procession and joined in the acclamations of the people. For the gratification of the public it was announced, before the young Prince was twelve days old, that His Royal Highness would be seen at St. James's from one until three o'clock on the Drawing Room days. It is remarkable that the birth of the Prince of Wales should have happened, reckoning by the old style, exactly forty eight years from the accession of the present Royal Family.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

The Conclaves and meeting of Whigs and ultra Tories, and Radicals and Reformers, held for the purpose of combining against the present Administration, have, it seems, ended in smoke. The papers connected with Greece have been read, pondered upon and discussed, and the result has been an unanimous determination of all conflicting parties, who were to unite in the laudable design of assisting the King's Government, that Prince Leopold, besides not being fit for a Greek Sovereign, is not worthy to be even the leader of political party; the banditti were absolutely ashamed of their proposed Captain and accordingly the brigands have dispersed and taken themselves to their respective homes.

Some of the newspapers talk of his Royal Highness having repudiated a negotiation with the Government on the subject of his Monarchy; we should think, if Ministers descended to touch the question with his Royal Highness again, that they were deserving an attack of the combined forces of both Houses of Parliament. The printed papers are voluminous and tiresome but such of our readers as

will take the trouble to wade through them will be convinced that such a course would be utterly impossible. — *John Bull*, June 6.

MORNING HERALD, — JUNE 7.

The Duke of Wellington has expressed himself in private circles with great warmth against Prince Leopold, on account of his rejection of the sovereignty of Greece, after the difficulty which his Grace has sustained in inducing the King to concur in the proposal of conferring it upon his Royal Highness. It is doubted whether the Prince has actually joined the opposition which is forming to the Duke's Administration. We do not know what may cause this doubt; but this we know, that a powerful party think they see enough in what has recently transpired seriously to impugn the Ministry; and a Noble Earl, no lyro in politics, has given it as his opinion that enough is known to effect their overthrow. — We are enabled positively to state, that no successor to Prince Leopold has been appointed as Prince Sovereign of Greece. — *Sunday Times*.

(From the *Messenger des Chambers*.)

PARIS, JUNE 3. — The following is the curious explanation of the mission of the Turkish Admiral Tahir Pacha: —

Not being able to oppose by open force an expedition to Africa, the Duke of Wellington persuaded the Porte to send one of its officers with the character of Governor of Algiers for the Sultan.

Tahir Pacha, as soon as he got into the city, was to show the Sultan's firman, and get himself recognised by the Turkish soldiery. The Dey was to have the rank of first in command under the Pacha, and the English Minister had obtained his consent, and his submission, in consequence of the danger of a French invasion, by which he would lose every thing.

The French fleet, on arriving before Algiers, would have found the Ottoman flag flying there, and the regular authority of the Sultan recognised, with the abolition of piracy and of the slavery of the Christians, which was included in the firman. France would then have had no pretext to take possession of Algiers, and our immense Preparations would have been wholly thrown away; for it would have been embarrassing to attack an acting Governor of the Sultan, with whom we are at peace. But Gen. Guilleminot, having been informed at Constantinople of this intrigue, dispatched an aviso to the squadron before Algiers, and from that time the whole attention of the squadron was directed to intercept the Turkish frigate, the speedy arrival of which was announced.

We do not yet know whether Tahir Pacha is really to come to Paris as our correspondent at Toulon has written to us.

(From the *Journal du Commerce*.)

ALGERS EXPEDITION.

Toulon, May 29. — (Private Correspondence.) Intelligence has been received that the wind has driven the flotilla of lighter boats on the coast of Spain, where it had put into port, and from whence it was to sail again with the first favourable wind. Nothing was said of its having suffered any damage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 10. — The two events which have chiefly engaged the notice of the public, since the last post day, are the unexpected arrival of the Grand Visir, Reschid Pacha, from Adrianople on the 3d inst., and the death of the Captain Pacha, Papoudsch Ahmed, who, after a long illness, died of water on the chest on the 5th instant. His death is universally regretted from his judicious administration of the naval department; from his munificence, his love of justice, and amiable manner. He enjoyed the confidence of the Sultan and the esteem of all classes of the inhabitants of this city. The Sultan has appointed for his successor Halil Pacha, now at St. Petersburg, till whose return the marine department is placed under the care of the Seraskier Chosrew Pacha, and Halil Pacha, seems likely to act an important part in the affairs of the empire, who is high in the Sultan's favour. It is thought that the Grand Visir will very shortly return to Adrianople. On the 7th instant a treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded between the Porte and the United States of North America, by which the ships of these States are to have the free navigation of the Black Sea, and to be placed, with respect to the duties and customs, &c., on the same footing as other friendly States. The Marquis de Grosallo, Sardinian Ambassador, who is going to Turin on leave of absence, sets out to-day. He goes by Belgrade and Vienna to Italy.

MISCELLANEA.

STEALING THE FIDDLER NOT STEALING THE FIDDLER. — The celebrated Dr. Birkett, author of the well known and learned "Treatise on the New Testament," was not only erudite but also very eloquent in the pulpit. On some particular occasion he and a friend were appointed to preach at the same church on the same day, and prepared their sermons accordingly. The night previously they agreed to compare sermons, lest they should what is termed "clash" in their subject. The other was so much struck with the superiority of Dr. Birkett's discourse that, having to preach in the morning, he resolved to purloin it. This he effected, and, to the no small surprise of the doctor, he had the gratification of hearing his own sermon delivered by his friend on attending the morning service. The doctor took no notice, however, of the circumstance so as to betray his consciousness of the fact, but was joined by his piratical friend on his way back, with seeming gravity, inquired, "How Dr. Birkett liked his discourse?" "Why," replied the doctor, "you stole the fiddle, but you could not steal the fiddler." A sufficient reproof, for it reminded him, of a fact, that he was but an indifferent preacher.

It is calculated that the Durham and Northumberland coal-fields alone contain no less than six thousand millions of tons of coal, or about as much as will last, according to the present average of consumption, for the next 1,727 years.

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